The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,700. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52	0
including postage..... ,,	72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 39 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs.	4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PEREIRA—At Kooshtea, on the 13th January, the wife of E. S. Pereira, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

LUSHINGTON—At No. 8, Harrington Street, on the 18th January, Mrs. Edward Lushington, of a son.

VINCE—At Howrah, on the 18th January, the wife of H. B. Vince, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—BRITAIN—At Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Revd. R. Fitz, M.A., on the 21st January, by special license, Mr. A. F. M. Birch, son of the late Jacob Prahl Birch, Esq., of Tranquebar, to Eugenia Ann, daughter of the late George Samuel Britain, Esq.

CRAMPTON—HALLIWELL—At St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, on the 20th of January, by the Revd. W. Leeming, M.A., Thomas Cotes, eldest son of the late J. T. Crampton, Esq., Solicitor, Madras, to Miss Eleanor Halliwel.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To sail about 1st March.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H.M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. LEMON," Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., to the important improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Vessels, and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

To Sail early in February.

THE first-Class Ship "PRINCESS SOMAWATTY," TEKER, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to LECKIE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 26th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJAH, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 4 P.M.

TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 3 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 26th January 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY the 1st February, at 3 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will leave the above Port on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHAND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 30th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer CHAPTER, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of

B B	200 Tins	} Paint,
B B	200 ,,	

shipped by Messrs. Turner, Williams & Co., London, per *Star of India*, consigned to order, are hereby requested to pay the freight due thereon, and take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold to Bombay landing and other charges.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Ship *Star of India* and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the sole risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 29th January 1864. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Unclaimed Goods per *Gilbert Thompson*, from London, are hereby informed that their Packages have been landed and now lie at their risk and expense at the Custom House. They are requested to take immediate delivery.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain ORMSBY, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

RMC	9502	1	Case.
JT	1/-	1	,,
FD			
JMF	1/12	12	,,
SC & Co.	...	7	,,
EF	1/8	8	,,
TH	9/12	4	,,

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 1st February 1864, at 4 P.M. to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months ending 31st December 1863.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahnemann* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them.

THOMAS BLACK.

Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

TENDERS are hereby invited for certain Work connected with the Building about to be erected at the Victoria Bunder for the Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited). Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the undersigned in the premises of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., on and after the 25th instant. No Tender will be received after 5 P.M. on the 3rd of February.

SCOTT AND McLELLAND.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency, will be received at the Clothing Agents Office in the Town Barracks up to 1 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February next. All particulars may be learned at the above Office, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to previous advertisements, notice is hereby given, that a Sale by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of a portion of the Land belonging to Government in the vicinity of the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad, will positively take place at the Collector's Office, at 11 o'clock noon, of the 2nd day of February next.

2nd. A plan of the Ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale and any further particulars may be learnt.

J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.

Ahmedabad, 19th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 1st proximo, for the conveyance of 50,000 Tons, more or less, of Road Metal, from different quarries about the Island to the Commissariat Depots in the Town. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort.

R. SIMS,

Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 3 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:

Captain J. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain E. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरिएंटल शिपओनिंग आशोशीएशन
लीमिटेड.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement, dated the 19th October last, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders of the Association who have not paid the Second Call, due on the 20th instant, that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum is charged on it, and will be charged on all Calls not paid into the Central Bank of Western India by the 1st of December next, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture at any time thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. FRAMJEE;
Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th November 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th November last (the date on which it became due), be not paid at the Central Bank of Western India in Bombay, on or before the 31st January, instant, their Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Old Canvas, Sails and Awnings, Old Boats, Iron Cuttings, Iron Tanks, Rope [Europe] and Coir &c.

Also good and serviceable Nautical Instruments, such as Artificial Horizons, Marine Barometers of sorts, Azimuth, Compasses, Prismatic Compasses, Ships Compasses, Boat's Compasses, Cards for Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Instruments in cases, Protractors brass Circular, Parallel Rulers, Scales, Sextants, Pocket Sextants, Horizons with Stand, Theodolites, Thermometers of various sorts, Telescopes, day and night. Horsburgh's Directory with other useful Nautical Books containing directions for Red Sea, &c. Drawing paper and Tracing cloth.

The above articles are now on view and may be seen the Marine Storekeepers office daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays excepted.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per Cent. for all lots above Rs. 100 to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and the loss of the first purchaser.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Town and Customs' duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper Office, 14th January 1864.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1864; and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Seventy-five Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers; and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Honor's Command,
W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 8th December 1863.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the North-West part of the Cheval Paar, in November 1863.

No	Description.	Size in Baskets.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.	Weight. Total. K.	M.	Value. R.	A.	P.	Total value. R.	A.	P.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas. Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Kalippo	...	20	3	—	—	1¼	—	6	9	0				—	at 30 Star Pagodas.
2	Korowell	...	—	3	—	—	1¾	—	2	14	0				—	at 15 do. do.
3	Peesel	...	—	19	—	—	10½	—	7	6	1				—	at 4 do. do.
							0	13½				16	13	1		
4	Anothary	...	30	3	AA 2/10	—	1½	—	7	1	0				at 12 Star Pagodas.	at 25 do. do.
5	Kalippo	...	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	4	2				—	at 12 do. do.
6	Korowell	...	—	6	—	—	1¾	—	3	15	0				—	at 3 do. do.
7	Peesel	...	—	23	—	—	7½	—	4	1	3				—	
							0	11 1/16				18	6	1		
8	Aney	...	50	3	AA 3/10	—	1 1/16	—	3	7	0				at 15 do. do.	
9	Anothary	...	—	5	AA 3/10	—	1 1/16	—	5	10	0				at 14 do. do.	at 16 do. do.
10	Kalippo	...	—	40	—	—	8⅜	—	23	6	2				—	at 10 do. do.
11	Korowell	...	—	45	—	—	11½	—	20	2	0				—	at 2½ do. do.
12	Peesel	...	—	87	—	—	1½	—	11	2	2				—	
												63	12	0		
13	Aney	...	80	4	AA 3/10	—	½	—	2	10	0				at 16 do. do.	
14	Anothary	...	—	12	AA 3/10	—	1½	—	7	0	3				at 14 do. do.	at 12 do. do.
15	Kalippo	...	—	49	—	—	6⅜	—	14	7	0				—	at 7½ do. do.
16	Korowell	...	—	76	—	—	12⅜	—	11	6	2				—	at 2 do. do.
17	Peesel	...	—	111	—	—	16½	—	5	12	0				—	
							1	17⅜				46	4	0		
18	Vadivoe	...	100		AA 4/20	—	4	13½	—	—					—	at 3 Rupees.
19	excluding	...	200		AA 4/20	—	4	15½	—	—					—	at 1½ Star Pagodas
20	Madengoe	...	400		AA 1/10	—	2	7½	281	14	2					
							11	16½				281	14	2	at 7 do. do.	
21			600				5	—	—	—					—	
22	Tool		800				3	11½	—	—					—	
23			1000				1	17½	—	—					—	
							10	8⅝	110	0	2				—	at 3 do. do.
24	Masottool	...	—	—	—		3	10	3	10	0				—	at 3 Rupees.
25	Shell Pearls...		—	—	—		0	0	36	12	0				—	at 1½ Star Pagodas
												47	4	0		
						Total...	31	1			Total...	584	6	3		

W. C. TWYNAM, Supt. Pearl Fishery.
JAMES DONNAN, Inspector Pearl Banks.
H. M. PATCHICO, Adigar.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Selavetorre, 28th November 1863.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st instant, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.

Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tenderer proposes to give delivery afloat or on shore, and where.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honour to intimate that having received a request backed up by a full subscription list which was the more gratifying because quite unexpected by him, that he would remain over yet another mail and continue his

EVENINGS AT HOME,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

he has consented to do so, and on the abovenamed Evenings will give the following Entertainments:

ON TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.

SMILES AND TEARS,

introducing English, Irish, Scottish, French, Italian, and German Songs.

ON FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.

A GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT,

introducing Naval, Military, Patriotic Songs, by appropriate remarks.

This Entertainment was given in Calcutta under the especial patronage of Brigadier General St. George D. Showers and the Garrison of Fort William, and attended by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and all the elite of Bengal then in Calcutta.

ON TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.

AN EVENING WITH TOM MOORE,

AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.

introducing a number of Irish Songs and Melodies, by a memoir of Tom Moore himself.

ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

GEMS,

being a selection of "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in Bombay.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Subscription to the four

Boxes.....	15 Rupees
Stalls.....	9 ,,

SINGLE ADMISSIONS.

Boxes.....	Rs. 5	Gallery.....	Rs. 3
Stalls.....	,, 3	Pit.....	,, 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 13 × 11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long, 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be per nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Collipee or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

W. J. GORMAN.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office,
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C.G

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No: 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo: ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

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HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

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MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
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For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

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The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to MESSRS. HOWARD and BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, COLIC, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the nervousness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, *Esq.*, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Cases of Cramp in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory.—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bengal.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in Neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have ventured to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO EXPERIENCED SURVEYORS WANTED. Enquire at the Bombay Water Works' Office.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to engage, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.
Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Fee to be levied upon every bale of Cotton exported to Foreign Ports from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay, under Section XIII. of Local Act IX. of 1863, has been fixed by Government at the rate of four annas per bale, and that the same will be levied from and after the 1st February 1864.

GEO. INVERARITY, Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Camp Oorun, 27th January 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. R. C. BRUCE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JAMES SAMUEL TATE, Esq., lately of Khandalla, Civil Engineer, has contracted to sell the undermentioned Property. All persons claiming to have any charge or lien upon the same or to be interested therein, either as Mortgagees, Lessees, or otherwise, are required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Purchaser, within ten days from this date. In default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims which will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 28th day of January 1864.

BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

A piece of ground containing 9,500 square yards situate at Sowarmal near Khandalla, adjoining the Road leading from Khandalla to Lanowlie. Together with the Bungalow called Roseville Cottage, out-houses and buildings standing thereon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Ecclesiastical side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of

DHUNBAI, wife of Khojah Cassum Nathoo... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
KHOJAH DOSSA NANJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, now in the hands of Jeebaye, widow and administratrix of the Estate and effects of the said Khojah Dossa Nanjee, deceased..... *Defendant.*

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, all the right, title, and interest whatsoever of the abovenamed defendant, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land or ground, together with an upper roomed dwelling-house assessed under No. 76, covered with tiles, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort, and adjoining a house and premises belonging to Khanshagur.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th Jan. 1864. Sheriff.
N. B.—For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CALENDAR—JANUARY—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday	1st	5h.	9m. A.M
New Moon, Sunday	7th	11h.	1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday	14th	6h.	16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday	22nd	9h.	52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gunding
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	29	Mercury sets at	5.45	6 36	5 50	1 52	2 8
Sat.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles 1.		6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45
Sun.	31	Sexagesima Sunday		6 36	5 51	3 2	3 20
Mon.	1	Daybreak at	5.19	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.		6 35	5 52	5 4	5 46
Wed.	3	Blaisius, Bp. and M.		6 35	5 53	6 28	7 10
Thur.	4	Twilight ends	7.13.	6 35	5 54	7 51	8 28

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 22
AGRA	Jan. 16	LAHORE	Jan. 16
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 27
BANDA LARUT	Jan. 22	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 20	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PERNAMBUCO	Jan. 10
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 10
DELHI	Jan. 16	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

A pleasant "Letters of a Competition-Wallah" in *Macmillan's Magazine* discusses, in his own lively way, the claims of Calcutta to remain the capital of British India. The horrors of a residence in the City of Palaces are depicted in colours vivid enough to frighten any old noblemen at home whom even the death of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Lord Elgin has not dismayed, into renouncing the ambition of ever ruling this great country as the Viceroy of the Queen of England until the seat of Government has been removed from the banks of the Hooghly. It will perhaps be alleged that it is desirable to engourage this state of feeling in the minds of members of the English aristocracy, and that the fact of Calcutta being the capital of India is a guarantee that none but men of approved merit and experience will be sent out to govern the country. We ought to be grateful to Calcutta, if that city has in fact had any influence in giving us Sir John Lawrence; but the English Ministry, with whom the decision of the question which city ought to be the capital of India rests, will hardly be induced to give the preference to Calcutta by the argument that an unhealthy capital is the only thing that can save us from being cursed with incompetent Governors General. The Competition-Wallah expresses, no doubt, the opinion of Bengal itself, as well as of the rest of India, when he declares that the doom of Calcutta is sealed, and that the favoured city of the East India Company must now be content to descend as gracefully as possible from her place of supremacy. But it is to be regretted that the Wallah did not do us the honour to visit Bombay before undertaking to decide the case of disputed succession to Calcutta in favour of any one of the various rival claimants. It is only ignorance of what Bombay is which makes people on the other side of India speak doubtfully of her chances of becoming the capital of the country. Naturally too, Bengalees are prejudiced against and jealous of Bombay; and, if Calcutta must resign the crown, they would rather she should abdicate in favour of Ooty or Mount Aboo than of the vulgar upstart city which is perpetually boasting that in wealth and intelligence there is no other city in India to compare with her. Hence the contortions and frantic efforts of the Calcutta papers to prove that the new Capital ought to be built on some site or other as far distant as possible from the great seaport of Western India. The Wallah, drawing his inspiration, apparently, from the *Friend of India*, declares that there is no place like Jubbulpore.

Fortunately (he writes) a region exists which unites all the conditions desirable for the official capital of a great empire. On the new line of railway from Allahabad to Bombay in latitude 23° 7′ N. and longitude 79° 57′ E. stands Jubbulpore, at an elevation above the sea of near fifteen hundred feet. The Washington of the East might spring up on these high tablelands, amidst the park-like undulating scenery in the vicinity of the town—and in India vicinity means anything within fifty miles. A branch line from Jubbulpore would bring despatches to hand twenty four-hours subsequent to their arrival at Bombay, and in twenty-two days after their departure from England. The spot is the very centre land of the continent. It lies a hundred and fifty miles from Nagpore, two hundred from Allahabad, three hundred from Lucknow, something over five hundred from Calcutta, something under six hundred from Bombay, and about seven hundred miles from Madras in the far south and Lahore in the extreme north. The public opinion of the whole of India would be applied equably and in due proportion to all the measures of the Supreme Government, which would no longer be swayed by the influences of a single Presidency.

It is strange that so quick-witted a writer as the Competition-Wallah fails to see the absurdity of this plan of choosing a capital by the aid of the square and compasses alone. The Indian Government is described as if it were an indian-rubber ball which can only be kept revolving on its own axis by the constant application of a uniform amount of pressure at every point of the circumference; and it becomes a simple mathematical problem to determine how far distant the capital ought to be from each Presidency, in order that the equilibrium may not be disturbed. But the position of the capital of India ought to be determined by very different considerations from these. It shows how little thought has been given to the matter, that most of the writers on this subject quote the example of the Americans creating a capital at Washington in order to recommend their own insignificant station in the Neilgherries or the Himalayas as the only place fit for the reception of a Governor General. The Americans refused to make any of the great cities the capital of the United States, because, where universal suffrages prevails, it might be possible for the population of a great city like New York, for instance, to overcome the Imperial Government and secure to one State the supremacy over all the rest. But in India the people do not choose their own Government. Despotic rulers are sent out from England, over whom the natives can have no political influence whatever; and whether the Imperial Government is established at Calcutta, Bombay, or Jubbulpoor, is simply a question of convenience and of military security. Wherever the Government is situated, it is certain that there will be, as there are now, complaints of the undue influence possessed by this or that class of public servants; but this is an evil inseparable from the very nature of Governments, and, even if all the Presidency towns were equi-distant from the capital, such an abuse of patronage would flourish as freely as it now does in Bengal.

The objections to Jubbulpoor are numerous. In the first place, when we have India already studded with wealthy and populous cities, and the new ways of communication throughout the country are so far developed that one can see clearly to what great centres the trade of India tends, it is madness for the Government to talk of building a new city on an "elevated table land" which has hardly been explored, and fixing the capital at a station which will owe its sole importance to the fact that it happens to be on the main line between Calcutta and Bombay. The Competition-Wallah thinks it a strong argument in favour of Jubbulpoor to say that, when the railway is finished, "the "branch (main?) line would bring despatches to "hand twenty-four hours subsequent to their "arrival at Bombay;" but the obvious question for a champion of Bombay to ask is; "why should these twenty-four hours be "lost?" If Bombay were the capital, despatches might be sent hence to all parts of India within six hours after the arrival of the mail, and the useless and costly delay caused by the necessity of sending by Calcutta despatches intended for the Punjab or Madras would be saved to the State. Again, any one who looks at the map will see that Jubbulpoor, though certainly in a central situation, has the disadvantage of being almost surrounded by independent Native states. It is true that, while we maintain an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 European soldiers in the country, an insurrection has but small chances of success; but it is quite possible that in case of a European war breaking out England might find herself compelled to reduce her Indian army; and in any event it would be imprudent to place the chiefs of the civil government where they might be cut off at any moment by a combination of native princes from all communication with Calcutta, Bombay, and the North-West. The English people should never forget that their troops are only in military occupation of India, and that their natural base of operations is the sea. India is, in fact, an enemy's country in which the invaders should never permit themselves to act in defiance of ordinary rules of warfare. If Jubbulpoor were made the capital of India, an insignificant party of insurgents might, by cutting the telegraph wires and breaking up the railway, throw all India into such confusion as arises wherever men find themselves without a leader, and excite a general insurrection in all parts of the country. Bombay is the natural head quarters of the English Government in India. Its unequalled natural advantages have already made it the only imperial city in India, the only city, that is to say, which has become a centre of trade and intelligence for the whole country. The Competition-Wallah seems to be a victim of the old delusion that Bombay is one of the most unhealthy stations in India. He does not know that the climate here is almost favourable to European colonization, and that in the course of the next five years Bombay will become a handsome and well-drained town. Statistics about the per centage of deaths among European soldiers have no bearing upon the question where the Government should be placed. Whatever may be the lot of the soldier, it is certain that no great officers of state in any part of the world can live an easier or more pleasant life than the members of the Government of Bombay, who, as the seasons change, move about from Bombay to Matheran, from Matheran to Poona, from Poona to Mahabuleshwar, always enjoying as agreeable a climate as man can desire.

These discussions as to the site of the future capital of India cause us little anxiety; for, whatever the Government may decree, Bombay must be, in many respects it is now, the first city of England's eastern empire. Only the most shameful partiality to Calcutta has up to this time deprived us of the boon of a weekly mail, which ought long ago to have been conceded to Bombay by the Home Government. Already, three-fourths of the monthly mails come by way of Bombay, the route to Calcutta through this Presidency being even now at least two days shorter than that by way of Point de Galle. So far as the mails are concerned, and it is with these alone the public is concerned, the P. and O. steamers to Calcutta might be stopped with advantage to all India. The Home Government has already had this matter under consideration; but the P. and O. Company demand, as we are told, such exorbitant rates that Sir Charles Wood thinks of charging double postage for Indian letters—that is to say, a shilling instead of sixpence, which, the English and Indian postage remaining unaltered, would give an increase of 150 per cent. on the Ocean postage—in order to pay the expenses of the weekly mail. The proposed change, coupled with such extortionate charges, we respectfully refuse. Let the Government try whether some other Company would not gladly accept terms which the P. and O. Company contemptuously reject.

We commend to the attention of our readers an article we have quoted to-day from the *Deccan Herald* on the sale of Government lands in and about the city of Poona.

We understand that the Government of Bombay has determined to reclaim the land between the Apollo Pier and the Dockyard in order to provide a site for the new Post Office. Mr. Trubshawe is to furnish designs for the new buildings.

The romantic story told by one of the Madras papers respecting Sir John Dean Paul and his wife has, unfortunately, this fatal flaw in it, that convicts have not been sent to Sydney since 1849, so that Lady Paul could not possibly have had her convict husband allotted to her as a servant at a house she had taken near Sydney.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 28TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS.

28TH JANUARY.

Securities, fives-and-a-half, twelve-and-a-half, prem.
Fives, five-and-a-half premium.
Fours, four-and-a-half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and a five-eight penny.
Dead Weight, one pound fifteen shillings.
Light Freight, four pounds ten shillings to four pounds fifteen shillings.
Cotton, four pounds to four pounds five shillings.
Interest on Loans, one twelve per cent.
Money market easier.
Forty Inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, no change.

BOMBAY.

We are requested to remind our readers that Dr. Girand will deliver his Lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution this evening at 5 o'clock in the Town Hall. The attendance of the public is requested.

We learn that from next month a Joint Stock Company will commence selling fire-wood at a cheaper rate than that charged at present by the fire-wood sellers.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday, the rates of interest and discount were reduced two per cent. all round.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the English Mail, the departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates*, for the Malabar Coast and Colombo, is postponed to noon on Saturday.

By a private letter from Cochin, we learn that Capt. Semmes furnished Capt. Jordon of the *Emma Jane* and his men with nine days' provisions on landing them. The *Alabama* put into Anjengo on the 16th, and sailed again the next morning.

By the steamer which arrived here from Kurrachee on Wednesday night, we learn that news had reached that city from the Persian Gulf that the Arabs have pulled down the telegraph posts between Bagdad and Bussora, and ill-treated the Europeans employed on the line.

It is reported that Government intends to establish regular Courts of Session Judges in the Collectorates of Kurrachee, Hydrabad and Shikarpoor, on a model similar to those which are now in existence in other parts, subject to the regulations and acts of the Bombay Presidency.

The Chief Justice will sit on the appellate side of the High Court on Wednesday next, when the case of the Moonsiff of Yeola, in the Ahmednuggur Zillah, who has been ordered to be dismissed, will be argued by Counsel. Mr. Anstey has been retained on behalf of the Moonsiff.

The cases in which Counsel were retained, and which were formerly brought on for trial on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, on the Appellate side of the High Court, are now fixed for hearing on every Wednesday. This rule has been altered for the convenience of Counsel, who frequently attend on this side of the Court.

The following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer *Comorin*, Captain Morrison, to Kurrachee, 12 hours after the arrival of the English Mail:—

Mr. Myers; Mr. Fabey; Mr. Weding; and Mrs. Ashdown.

The following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer *Euphrates*, Captain Day, to the Malabar Coast, to-morrow:—

Captain Pollock; 3 ladies; Major Hodgson; Mr. Tweedie, C. S.; and Mr. Mullaly.

The following is a list of additional passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo* to Aden and Suez this-day:—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Price and infant; and Mr. Dickers.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Dick.
For Aden.—Assistant Surgeon Pinto; and Dr. Dyas.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Orient*, Captain A. Parish, to China this day.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Byramjee Framjee Mettah; Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee; Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee; and Mr. J. G. Gatherale.
For Sydney.—Mr. T. Alpin.
For Singapore.—Mr. Lewis; and Mr. and Mrs. Brand.
For Shanghai.—Mr. Cool Ekanar.

A Court Martial was held on board the *Severn* on Wednesday for the trial of a marine of the *Vigilant* who had struck a Serjeant while engaged in the execution of his duty. The finding of the Court sentenced the prisoner to receive four dozen lashes, afterwards to be imprisoned for two years and to be then expelled the service. The corporal punishment was carried into effect yesterday morning on board the *Severn*.

Native Pleaders in the High Court.—While the original side of the High Court of Calcutta have both senior and junior native pleaders appointed to practice in that Court by Government, Bombay alone stands isolated in that respect, the practice of the native pleaders being confined to the appellate side. Baboos Juggodanund Mookerjea and Dwarkanauth Mitter are the two pleaders appointed to the Calcutta High Court.

The Truth at last.—Baboo Satyendranath Tagor, of the Bombay Civil Service, has contradicted the reasons that were set afloat with reference to his appointment to the Bombay presidency in order to keep him apart from local influences. In a letter to one of his friends he says that he had left Bombay entirely of his own accord; but as there was only 35 vacancies in Bengal, and as he stood 43rd in the order of merit, he had only Madras or Bombay to select, as all the Bengal vacancies were filled up by the candidates who took precedence of him.

The health of the town has slightly improved during the past week, the returns shewing the total number of deaths to be 477 against 592 of the previous week. Both cholera and fever are on the wane, and a further change for the better is expected. The casualties are thus classified:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	17	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	5	Measles	0
Accident	0	Fever	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	6
Cholera	0	Accidents	0
Fever	0	JEWS:	
Other diseases	0	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Fever	3
HINDOOS:		Other diseases	0
Cholera	97	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Small-pox	13	Cholera	4
Fever	182	Small-pox	0
Measles	1	Fever	3
Other diseases	61	Other diseases	4
Accident & violence	1	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSULMANS:		Cholera	1
Cholera	11	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	4	Fever	1
Measles	0	Other diseases	2
Fever	59	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	53	Cholera	3
Accident	0	Other diseases	4

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	116	49	Nervous system	9	13
Small-pox	17	14	Respiratory system	16	29
Measles	1	4	Alimentary system	32	45
Fever	246	152	Cachexy	27	17

Medical and Physical Society.—The Annual Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday, the 2nd January 1864.

Present.

J. Peet, M.D., President in the Chair; H. Giraud, M.D., Vice-President; W. Thom, Esq.; W. Hensley, Esq.; G. M. Wilson, M.D.; W. W. Niven, M.D.; J. T. Mackenzie, M.B.; and W. C. Colles, M.D., Secretary.

The following Report was read by the Secretary:—

Annual Report.

During the year 1863, the monthly meetings of the Society have been held and the average attendance on each occasion has been about eight members. From various causes no meeting took place in September, a circumstance which has only *once* before occurred (in August 1857) since the year 1848, when quarterly were changed to monthly meetings. It cannot be said that the meetings of 1863 have possessed less interest than those of former years, although there has been some diminution of original contributions. Standing foremost amongst the contributors, both as to the number and value of papers, was the late Secretary (Dr. Carter), who not only furnished several articles of which due notice was given, but who threw an interest into each meeting by the exhibition and description of pathological and other preparations and drawings executed by himself. The Committee have recorded the high estimation in which they held their late Secretary; and there is not a member of the Society who cannot but regret that Dr. Carter has—by leaving Bombay—been obliged to vacate a post for which he was so well qualified. It may be affirmed with truth, that the 8th Volume of the Society's Transactions, published during the past year, owes its chief value to the original research and untiring labors of Dr. Carter, and that as Editor the volume was brought out with great punctuality and almost without a blemish.

Although some of the oldest and best writers on medical and physical science in this Presidency did not favor the Society during the past year with any contributions, yet papers of greater or lesser value have been furnished by Dr. Hanbury, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blane, and others. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department has also, with his accustomed consideration, allowed many interesting and important documents to be transferred from his office for the Library. Assistant and Inchidenc Head of the British Medical Service will, when applied to, permit selections to be made from the records and returns of European troops.

During the year there have been the usual presentations to the Library on the part of Government, and exchanges of our Transactions have taken place with other Societies and Journals. The number of members fluctuated little during the year, whilst, owing to the cessation of the local service, no accession of new members could be expected.

Whilst the Society continues, as at present, to hold regular monthly meetings, and to publish annually a volume of its Transactions, it must be deemed to fulfil the two chief objects originally contemplated by its founders; but it is a matter for consideration whether some arrangement with respect to its Library and circulation of medical periodicals might not be brought about, whereby the Society would hold its meetings in a more central locality, and also be able to establish and to maintain probably the most extensive and valuable medical Library in India.

The annual accounts of the Society were then laid upon the table for the inspection and approval of the meeting, agreeably to Regulation XV.

The Committee of Management and the Secretary then retired from office, but offered themselves for re-election.

Upon examination of the votes recorded the following gentlemen were found to be elected on the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, viz:—W. Campbell, M.D; J. Vaughan, Esq.; J. Peet, M.D.; H. Giraud, M.D.; W. C. Coles, M.D.; R. Haines, M.B.; G. R. Ballingall, M.D.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

The election of office-bearers then took place, when J. Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P., was elected President; H. Giraud, M.D., and R. Haines, M.B., Vice-Presidents; and W. C. Coles, M.D., Secretary.

It was proposed by the President and seconded by the Secretary, that the following retired members of the Bombay Medical Service should be elected "Corresponding Members" of the Society, under Regulation XI. viz., Dr. Rooke, Dr. Scott, Dr. Morehead, and Dr. Bradley. Dr. Collier was also proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Dr. Niven. A ballot in each instance took place. Dr. Morehead was unanimously elected a Corresponding Member.

MAZAGON POLICE.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)—*28th January* 1864.

Gambling.—A Hindoo named Bhayee Bhasker, and five others, were charged at the instance of Mr. Kinght, European Constable, the first prisoner on a charge of keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with having been found gaming with dice and money. From the evidence of the Constable it appears that on the night of Wednesday last he, in company with other police officers, went to the house of the first prisoner to execute a gambling warrant. On their arriving at the spot, they found the door shut, and Mr. Kinght looked over the door, and found all the defendants were gambling with cards and money. He immediately entered the house and arrested them and found upon the floor Rs. 1-6. His Worship convicted the prisoners, and sentenced the first to pay a fine of eight rupees, and the rest five rupees each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir J. Arnould.)

Cummoo Vencob Gooroo *vs.* Nurbudaban widow. For hearing. (Part heard.)

Crustnabace widow *vs.* Nurbudaban widow. For hearing.

Hajee Rahimtoolla Bulladina *vs.* Abdool Currim Hajee Ahmed. For hearing.

Etchalal Pranjeevandass *vs.* Jettyrow widow and others. For hearing on further directions and costs as to the charity property.

Tullockchund Hurrychund *vs.* Doolub Hurrychund. For hearing on further directions and costs as to the charity property.

Bhagurtheebace widow and administratrix &c. *vs.* Succaram Luxoomonjee and others. For hearing.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.
28th January 1864.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

413 Jumnadass Krisnadass *vs.* Jumna widow.
375 Caetano G. de Souza *vs.* Ralph Wood.
434 Nagjee Sudave *vs.* Megjee Cullianjee.
414 Gulabboy Khushbuy *vs.* Shah Nensey Damjee.
436 Abdulla Vullud Badula *vs.* Nadur bin Alloodin.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 28th January 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—What is the difference between a Cockney oyster-eater, and the *Times of India*?

The former likes the native when he's in his shell—the latter, when he shells out.

Your's faithfully,
AN OLD BOY FROM WHITSTABLE.
Bombay, 28th January 1864.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your paragraph recording the death of Shridhur Vithal, Moonsuff of Rajapore, is a fiction. We have received a letter from him dated Rajapore, 21st January 1864, wherein he states that he is alive and well and "some one must have circulated the rumour out of malice.

DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE.
Khetwady, 27th January 1864.

WASTE LANDS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I was quite glad to see by the letter of your correspondent at Ootacamund that the unwise and unstatesmanlike policy of the Government in reference to the sale of waste lands has become a signal failure, that after the rush of native speculators to bid for lots put up to auction they have become tired of this expensive amusement, and that the price has actually dwindled down to even something less than the 2½ Rupees at which it was to have been originally offered.

When the minute of the late Lord Canning was first promulgated (which minute it is generally understood was drawn up by the present Governor of this Presidency), many parties were ready to come forward and take up lands with the *bona fide* intention of opening out and cultivating; and several companies were formed in England with this view. Meeting, however, with no encouragement but only obstruction, the companies were dissolved, and many individuals who had been deluded into the belief that they could obtain waste lands returned home in disgust. In facts, a report was in circulation at home for some time that the Government did not want to sell the waste lands of India, because the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, thought of converting them into Penal settlements for the reformatory London garotters. I wonder how that respectable individual, the model Civilian, would have relished this encroachment on his private domains.

I can fully confirm your correspondent's remarks regarding the fertility of the land at the foot of the Hills. These tracts resemble in every respect the fertile plains of Lombardy at the base of the Alps; they would grow cotton and grain in abundance at present; they are dense and pestilential jungles, the abode of wild animals only. Encouragement ought to be given in opening out such tracts ought to receive every encouragement, as the risk to health is very great. India is destined to take a high position as a cotton and grain-producing country whatever may be the result of the war in America or the disturbances in eastern Europe; and as there are tracts, wide and vast, capable of producing a superabundance of every kind of vegetable product, it is to be hoped that the new Governor General, who was sent out by Lord Derby to recommend the sale of waste lands, will, now that he has the power, be ready to encourage capitalists to embark in new enterprises.

I could extend these remarks, but as I may trouble you again, I remain, yours truly, FIDES.

THE ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your remark in an article in your issue of this morning, that the price of lands and the rents of houses in very many cases have been doubled, is no doubt correct. With reference, however, to your enquiry as to what provision is made for the increase of the assessment in proportion to the increase of value of landed property, I beg to inform you that I brought this subject to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners on the 6th of October last, and on the 15th of the same month the Commissioners directed me to adopt measures for having a general revision of all the houses and lands made for the current year. In a few days notices as required by Section VII. of Act XXV. of 1856 will be served upon all Land and Housowners, requiring them to make a *true return in writing* showing the rent or annual value of the property belonging to them; and it will be the duty of the Municipal Commissioners to enforce the penalties provided for by the Act against those whose returns may be found to be incorrect. I think you will agree with me that a more correct assessment must be obtained by the course now adopted than the one suggested by you, namely, the appointment of a Committee of H. M. Justices to revise the assessment of last year.

The work of revising the assessment will occupy more than six months, at the end of which time the books for the year 1864 will be ready and open for inspection, when I trust they will bear the strictest scrutiny of any public spirited tax-payer.—I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Assessor.
28th January 1864.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Hindoostanee translation of "two Court Martials" (S. O.) by Nizammuddin abounds in so many glaring mistakes that it has all along been leading the learner astray. In the preface to his book he holds forth most erroneous opinions which could not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Alluding to the translation of the articles of war, Nizammuddin advises the students to give a mere outline of the same. He is quite wrong. The translation of legal terms, documents, &c., should be full and at the same time conformable to the original English. It should be such as may be understood by all classes of the people; by, the savage as well as by the sage. Such is the system observed by proper official translators.

He further says, that "in the Calcutta version of the articles of war, the future tense has been universally used—as *Mara Jaega*; *Gale so lutkaya Jaegaa* but I have employed the aorist tense, as, *Maga Jaive*, *Pause dee Jaive*. Nizammuddin here slightly betrays his ignorance of the Hindi or Khari Bolee universally used by the Pardasee and Purbia sepoys, as well as by all the Hindos of the province of Braj. The following passages from classical Hindi and Urdu works are quite sufficient to upset his silly diction. In the Baitul Pachisee (Story 1) you find the passage:—"Jo koi yah karue karega, uska sarbas Raja chhim le, saga de, shahr senikakal dega." In the Sakoontula Natuk, also, I find similar passages:—"Go koi dhanm mun un (darakhton) ki aukar baithega, mughe yad karaga."

Similar expressions from the Prem-sagur and other works might be quoted to a wearisome extent.

Nizammuddin next enters into an exposition of the construction of the English language of which he knows nothing. Poor scribbler!!! His motto seems to be

"Laugh, when I laugh, I seek no other fame;
The cry is up, and scribblers are my game."

This indeed is one of the many instances of dotage evinced by Nizammuddin throughout his book.

He renders the sentence "He came on parade without his jacket", in the following manner, viz.: "Woh jacket pahan kar parade pur nahin aya." This is a perfect ambiguity, which in official translations should always be avoided. Its proper and idiomatic version should be "Woh jacket pahine bhaghair parade per aya."

He says that the verb *marna* in masculine past with the past position, to prefixed means simply "beating;" but that the verb in feminine or without any past position means "killing." But he ought to have mentioned that the verb *marna* means to beat as well as to *kill*; whereas *murdâna* means to kill outright. His remarks on the particle *ne* are likewise absurd. We hope the dregs of Delhi and Lucknow will no longer murder the Urdu, Hindi and Dakhani dialects.

Although these glaring and most palpable mistakes stare Nizammuddin in his face, he has attempted to criticise the classical and pure composition of *Meer Ameer*, the learned author of the Bâgh-o-Bahâr and other eminent writers. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the style and composition of the dulcet Bâgh-o-Bahâr, are evidences of cultivated taste and literary acumen. In the words of the lamented Baillie, Meer Ameer says:—

"All at once it (the city of Delhi) was overwhelmed with calamity, the inhabitants scattered and fled where they could. To whatever country they went there the tongue was shattered by mixing with the people there; and there were many who, after an absence of ten or fifteen years, from some cause or other returned to Delhi and stayed there. How can they speak the pure language of Delhi? Somewhere or other they will slip. But the persons who bore all misfortunes and remained fixed at Delhi like brickbat (Delhi kârorâ) and whose five or ten anterior generations lived in that city, and who mixed in the company of the great and the assemblies and processions of the people, who strolled in its streets for a length of time and even after quitting it, kept his language pure from corruption; *his* style of speaking will certainly be correct. This humble being (viz.; Meer Ameer) has seen many cities and has now arrived at this place."

The eloquent Meer Ameer truly says that those who remained in Delhi till the downfall of the empire, could preserve the original purity of their language; that those who subsequently left it for other countries must, as a necessary consequence, corrupt its purity; that it is a long time since Nizammuddin left Delhi; and that therefore his language must now be on a par with the rude, corrupt and adulterated language of the Suratteys and the Konkanees. It must be borne in mind that Guzerate is the tongue of the former and Marathee that of the latter.

As a rhetorical book, the Bâgh-o-Bâhâr is unequalled. I may go further and say that there is little likelihood of its being surpassed in future. Whence does this arise? Is it not from degeneracy caused by the laxity of modern liberal and systematic training?

It is here legitimately proved that the hostile remarks of Nizammuddin against the authors of the Bâgh-o-Bâhâr, and similar classical works, are the result either of the grossest ignorance, or of vindictive feeling generated by the just observations of the learned and profound Meer Ameer anent the purity of the Urdu dialect.

Z.

BENGAL.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

A deputation of the members of the Calcutta Trades Association waited on His Excellency the Governor-General at Government House yesterday afternoon, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. B. Knight, F. Jennings; Mac-Mackintosh; C. Kelvey; S. Mandy; G. Robb; A. Banks; E. Symonds. F. F. Wyman; T. McAlpin; A. W. Ramsay; A. Peterson and D. Calder.

After a very courteous reception from His Excellency, the Master, J. B. Knight, Esq., read the following address:—

To His Excellency Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B., K.S.I., viceroy and governor-general of india.

We, the Master, Committee, and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association, beg respectfully to wait upon your Excellency, to offer you a sincere and hearty welcome on your return to India, and to present our warmest congratulations on your Excellency's appointment to the exalted post of Ruler of this great Empire.

Knowing as we do the deep interest your Excellency has ever taken in the affairs of this land, and the experience you have gained, during a long residence among its people, we have the fullest confidence in your Excellency's legislative wisdom, and firmly believe, that the great work entrusted to your care, will be carried out with such vigour and justice, tempered with humanity, as shall form a new era in the history of this mighty dependency.

It would be idle for us to recapitulate the many noble and eminent services rendered by your Excellency to your fellow countrymen and countrywomen, and the difficulties and dangers successfully encountered by you during the troublous times of 1857. These facts have become matters of history. But as Englishmen, we feel proud of the recognition of your services which is implied by your present position, and have no fear but that the same spirit and energy which animated your conduct then, will be doubly exerted now, in carrying out such measures as are best calculated to promote the commercial prosperity of the land, and the moral elevation of the many millions of its inhabitants.

Despite the temporary derangement in mercantile matters, we believe that India was never in a more peaceable and prosperous condition than she is at the present moment; and it must be an especial source of pride to your Excellency, on looking back to the period when the land was all but wrested from our grasp—to think that you have been, under Providence, one of the main instruments in re-establishing and consolidating its peace and security.

Trusting that your Excellency's life may long be spared to carry out, and to extend that sound and enlightened policy, inaugurated by your predecessors, under which India must increase in prosperity and happiness, and that you may be blessed with health and strength for your arduous labours.

We have the honor, &c. &c.

To which His Excellency briefly replied:—

Gentlemen.—I recieve with pleasure the address which you have presented, and I thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed towards me personally.

In regard to those important public considerations to which you have adverted, I can only say, that it behoves us all to ratify our gratitude for our deliverance from the

always spoken of as being "sick"—a term which has a curious effect till it becomes familiar to the ear. The employment of its arises from the peculiar constitution of society. When a member of the service hears that another member has been taken ill, his first ideas are not those of doctors, or nurses, or lawyers, or clergymen, or undertakers. They run in the line of sick-leave and sick-allowances. Some time agol was much puzzled at hearing nothing talked of except the probability of a gentleman in mature life being "confirmed." Everybody took the deepest interest in his approaching confirmation. The conversation of Calcutta was so full of the rite in question that it sounded like one of Miss Sewell's novels. To add to my bewilderment, our excellent bishop was on a pastoral tour, and was not expected back for some weeks to come. Having a dim notion that Anglo-Indian society was somewhat Pagan, I presumed that the religious education of this person had been lamentably neglected. It turned out that he performed temporary duty in the place of an *employe*, who was absent on sick-leave, and whose recovery was so doubtful that there was every prospect of his substitute being permanently "confirmed" in the office. The gentle sex take a deep interest in this branch of public affairs. I love to hear a pair of pretty lips pronounce on the chance of the Acting Appointment held by Miss Meta Pornideau's betrothed becoming "pucka," or declaiming against the iniquity of the authorities in having banished into the Mofussil young Sir Henry Curney, Bart, whose family have enjoyed the loaves and mango-fishes of Calcutta ever since his great-grandfather was chairman of the Board of Directors during the trial of Warren Hastings. The ladies manage the affairs of the charities of the town with a knowledge of the forms of official business which would delight the heart of Sir Gregory Hardlines. They form committees, and distribute the superintendence of the various departments, and send round reports—which the older hands supplement with copious minutes, while the less experienced content themselves with a bare expression of approbation or disapproval; just as a new Member of Council "concurs in the compromise sanctioned by his colleagues."

You may remember that in an early letter I remarked upon the absence of "Dundreary." At first there was relief in the thought that so many thousand miles of sea foamed between myself and that polished but simple nobleman. Time, however, as led me to think otherwise. The great want in India is a diversity of minor subjects of conversation—novels, plays, reviews, heretical books, sensation-histories of the Crimean War, trials de Lunatico Inquirendo costing five hundred pounds a day, international prize-fights, Leotards, Blondins, officers in the Black Watch betting freely on questions of orthography—in short, all those petty interests which may be summed up under the generic head of "Lord Dundreary." We sadly need some yeast to keep society from becoming doughy. As an education, nothing can be better than the early years of a civilian's career. It is a great thing to live in a community where every one has work to do, and where almost every one does it with a will; where intolerance and bigotry are at a ruinous discount; where broad liberal unselfish views are as plentiful as blackberries at the bottom of a Surrey valley. But, after a time, symptoms appear which show that the mind needs the stimulus of variety. You begin to perceive that the drones of this world have their use as well as the bees. However, much mischief Satan may find still for idle hands to do, those idle hands certainly provide a great deal for busy people to talk about. This state of things is painfully felt and deplored by the avidity with which we seize on any scandal from Simla, any trumpery squib in the daily journals, any question about the desirability of excluding pigs from the agricultural show in deference to native prejudices. But all this is very poor mental food for men who have received a first-rate home education, and a civil service, which neglects to keep up a lively interest in general subjects by a conscientious perusal of the English newspapers and periodicals, by a certain modicum of standard reading, and by a furlough judiciously spent in London society and Continental travel, is in danger of lapsing into an unpardonable and contemptible torpor. Unless he takes an unremitting care of his intellectual health, he can no more expect, on his return, to enter kindly into English interests and English conversation than he can hope to enjoy roast-beef and plum-pudding with his digestion impaired by hot curries and Manilla cheroots.

Happily, it is no uncommon thing for men to bring home at the end of their service a vigorous constitution both of mind and body. The habits of our countrymen in India have long been in steady course of improvement. It has generally been found that a manly valiant race, which has imposed its yoke upon an effeminate and unwarlike people, in course of time degenerates and becomes slothful and luxurious. Thus the Persians adopted the manners of Medes, and the Macedonians the manners of Persians. Thus Mare Antony—or, as some people spell him, Mark Anthony—and his followers became half Egyptians under the influence of the lovely Begum of Alexandria; and the one was reduced to the painful predicament of beholding, among the military standards a base canopy; while the Roman soldier, alas! (O posterity, you will deny it) was bound to the service of a woman. With the English in the East precisely the opposite result has taken place. The earliest settlers were idolent, dissipated, grasping, almost Orientals in their way of life, and almost heathens in the matter of religion. But each generation of their successors is more simple, more hardy, more Christian than the last. Mrs. Sherwood's pictures of a Mofussil station, of a merchant's household in Calcutta, of an indigo factory among the jungles in the days when Lord Wellesley was Governor-General, are well worthy of careful study. Our knowledge, derived from other sources, fully bears out her vivid descriptions of the splendid sloth and the languid debauchery of European society in those days.—English gentlemen, overwhelmed with the consequences of extravagance, hampered by liaisons with Hindoo women, with broods of olive-coloured children, without either the will or the power to leave the shores of India; English ladies living in a separate establishment from their husbands, in semi-oriental retirement, drinking largely of beer and claret, smoking hookahs, abandoning their little ones to the fatal blighting bestial influence of native conversation and example, maintaining not even the pretence of religious belief or practice, having no hope, and without God in the world. Great men rode about in state coaches, with a dozen servants running before and behind to bawl out their titles; and little men lounged in palanquins, or drove a chariot for which they never intended to pay, drawn by horses which they had bullied or cajoled out of the stables of wealthy Baboos. Writers not yet within years of man's estate gave champagne dinners, ran race-horses, and put together a pretty nest egg of debt before they had passed the examination which qualified them for public employ. As a natural result, there were at one time near a hundred civilians of more than thirty-five year's standing who remained out here in pledge to their creditors, poisoning the principles of the younger men, and blocking out their betters from places of eminence and responsibility. The amount of bribery and extortion was something stupendous. A worthy, of the name of Paul Benfield, at a time when he was drawing a few hundred rupees a month as a junior servant of the company, petitioned the Madras Council to assist him in getting in a sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds owed to him by a single native prince. From this chaos of profligacy and corruption emerged, from time to time, that jaundiced purse-proud Nabob, who roused the insolence, indignation of our forefathers by his insolence, his ignorance of everything. English, his effeminate habits transplanted to a clime where man lead a manly life, his curries and spices, his fans and cushions, the crowd of shivering helpless dark-faced beings who hung about the corridors of the hotel in which he occupied the choicest suite of rooms.

Things are changed now, thank God! Many stations boast a chaplain and a pretty little parish church, where the punkahs surging to and fro recal the swing of the censers in a Roman Catholic temple. In other places the coolest room in the cutcherry or the Government school is swept and garnished every Sunday morning, and the collector, assisted by his joint magistrate, performs the service, with now and then a sermon from the works of his favourite standard divine; while the superintendent of police, who has an ear for music, plays the harmonium and leads the choir. It is a question whether the congregation do not benefit by the substitution of the official for the clerical element, since the clergymen who can be induced to take duty in India are, as a rule, no cleverer than they should be. One Sunday, at Mofussilpore, the chaplain of a neighbouring cantonment offered to drive over and officiate. We were disappointed, since Tom and his colleagues chant Gregorians in a style which excites the admiring envy of the whole divisions, and the reverend gentleman was known to disapprove of this interference of the laity. He gave us, according to his usual custom, a sermon which he had written for a military audience. In this particular discourse he addressed himself to wives. He exhorted them to endure ill-treatment with meekness, even if their husbands should beat and starve them. Above all, he warned them against betaking themselves, in despair, to drink, or evil courses. He then drew a pathetic picture of the horrors of *delirium tremens*, and the other temporal consequences of gross sin: an admonition which was all very well when directed to soldiers' wives, whose lot is as hard and perilous as that of any class of women, but which savoured of the absurd when addressed to a congregation among whom the only matrons present were the ladies of the judge and the collector. Now-a-days, at any rate, the natives cannot taunt us with being ashamed of our religion. In fact, the English societies here are so small, and the goings out and comings in of every one so well known to his neighbours, that men attend public worship more regularly here than at home, if it were only to avoid giving offence to their weaker official brethren.

The days of corruption have long passed away. The hands of a civil servant are as pure and white as his summer trousers. Men have learned to resist the temptations to indolence and dissipation. They drive dog-carts instead of being driven in coaches, and very much prefer a gallop across country to snoozing about in a palanquin. They walk up partridges, and ride down hogs, and no longer relax their minds with hazard and cock-fighting. Honest dancing has driven out the vicarious nautch, an amusement the moral tendency of which might be called in question. A quiet pipe in the verandah after dinner has succeeded to the eternal omnipresent hookah, and habitual indulgence in brandy-pawnee is no longer allowed to be respectable. Did you not always imagine brandy-pawnee to be a drink compounded of many ingredients, a sort of tropical dog's nose, like sangaree, or those abominations in the American refreshment-room at the Great Exhibition, which sapped the health of the more curious and foolhardy among the visitors? It is merely brandy and water, or, as it is usually pronounced, brar-r-ry war-r-er, the most simple and handy agent for any one who has a mind to derange his liver and destroy the coats of his stomach in the shortest possible time. Sobricty and decency have had their ordinary effect upon the intellect of society. Book clubs have been established all over the continent, which are well supplied from home with all the new publications, including the chief reviews and magazines. The *Evening Mail*, each copy of which tells the pith of two numbers of the *Times*, is taken in at many stations. A mau finds it uphill work still to keep himself *au courant* with European matters; but it is no longer a struggle in which success is hopeless. The timer has already gone by when returned Indians could talk of nothing but lacs and jaghires, which people at home took to be a sort of leopard and the time is fast going by when they can talk of nothing but the Amalgamation Act and the Ryotwar Settlement.

With reference to the subject treated of at the commencement of this letter, I venture to insert a song, composed by a friend who is passionately devoted to the study of the laws of sanitation and mortality. He carries his enthusiasm on the subject so far as to tinge with it his view of every conceivable matter, religious, political, and literary. He once wrote an anonymous letter to the Lancet, commenting on the lines in the "Vision of Sin"—

> "Every moment dies a man—
> Every moment one is born."

He observed, with great truth, that if this statement were correct the population of the world would remain stationary, and urged the poet to alter the lines thus—

> "Every moment dies a man,
> And one and one-sixteenth is born."

He owned that the exact figure was one, decimal point, ought, six four, seven; but (as he said) some allowance must be made for metre.

ODE TO CALCUTTA.

I.

Fair city, India's crown and pride,
Long may'st thou tower o'er Hooghley's tide,
Whose hallowed, but malarious stream,
The parsnaut's guide, the poet's theme,
Rolls down the dead Hindoo;
And from whose wave, a stagnant mass
Replete with unpharetted gas,
Our country's beer we brew;
As o'er a pulse physicians stand,
Intent upon the second-hand,
Determined not to miss ticks,
I watch thy sanitary state,
Jot down of deaths the annual rate,
And each new epidemic greet,
Until my system's complete,
Of tropical statistics.

II.

Of those with whom I laughed away
On Lea's* fair banks the idle day,
Whose love would ne'er my breast allow
To hold concealed the thoughts that now
Within my heart are pent,
Who look upon my every breath,
Of those dear friends I mourn the death
Of forty-five percent:
And Cecil Gray, my soul's delight,
The brave, the eloquent, the bright,
The versatile, the shifty,
Stretched hopeless on his dying bed,
With failing strength and aching head,
In cholera's malignant phase,
Ah! woe is me, will shortly raise
The average to fifty.

III.

And when, before the rains in June,
The mercury went up at noon
To nine-and-ninety in the shade,
I every hour grew more afraid
That dear Miss Fayrer, too,
Is hinting to my wife that those
Inflammatory symptoms rose
From latent hepatitis.
I'll, ere another week goes by,
For my certificate apply,
And sail home invalided.
Since, if I sleep on early bier,
The deaths from Liver in the year,
Compared with those produced by Sun,
Will fearful thought! have then by one
Their ratio exceeded!

Yours truly,
H. BROUGHTON.

* The old East Indian College stood within a mile and a half of this river.

WANTED AN ANTI-PUGILIST SOCIETY.

(From the London Review.)

This week the gladiators are abroad. America's and England's choicest bravoes have met, and England's champion pummelled his rival into jelly in the short space of thirty-five minutes. We are tired on such occasions of asking the police. They are rarely present in time to interfere with the day's brutality; or if in time the fight is commonly transferred beyond their jurisdiction across a bridge, or stream, or hedge, or some other country boundary. Justice hunts very lamely on the trail of the prize-ring. One thing, however, is plain, that there is a law, and that it is habitually and deliberately broken. One other truth is equally patent, that it is broken with invariable impunity. The executive is either inefficient or else it is unfortunate in the extreme. The conclusion which sensible men will probably accept is, that when public authority lags and flags, private energy must lead the way. There is a simple way of overcoming all difficulties. When a cabman illtreats his overdriven horse on Holborn-hill, or a young nobleman tortures game cocks, there is a Society whose humane duty it is to look after the jaded horse and the friendless cock. Its servant or officer puts the police in motion or the law in force. When fraudulent defaulters rob their employers they know that they have to fear not merely the metropolitan detectives, but the Society for the protection of tradesmen. There is a Society, again, for the protection of women, which has pursued many a villain to detection and punishment, who otherwise would be undiscovered and at large. Wherever there is an interest of sufficient importance to be protected, it is not left to the chance mercies of the law or the police, but finds voluntary defenders. Prize-fighting has been now for a long time both a moral and legal nuisance. In spite of its character and of its clear illegality, it is encouraged by the same sort of dissolute members of the upper classes who are at the bottom of every social pest. The police wink at it. Isthmian odes have begun to appear to its honor in high literary quarters. The time according to all calculation has therefore come to establish a Society whose servants may help to put the law in motion, where the law at present is at a standstill. We have an Anti-Mendicity Society. By all means let us have an Anti-Pugilist Society; and let its officers be as active and as fearless as the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It is quite possible to put down pugilism. There is no greater mistake in the world than to suppose it has any hold on the English people The English masses do not belong to the Fancy. They know very little about it and care less. The number of those who uphold it as an institution is not to be measured by the number of the crowd at a prize fight. Prizefighting is in no way the poor man's luxury; nor would its repression cause him a single regret. When he attends the gladiatorial exhibitions to which he has access, he does so from curiosity alone. If we may judge by the eagerness with which pugilists retire from a degrading profession the moment they can afford to leave it, or the strong language often used as to the blackguardism of the Ring by the literary organs of the Ring itself, we may rest assured that few sighs would be spent over the grave of pugilism, when it is once dead and buried. The truth is that none care about it but the dregs of all classes of society. The fallacy of the argument that it promotes manliness has been frequently exposed, and by none more ably than by the literary champions of all athletic exercises. Muscular Christianity itself repudiates the Ring. It is as great a discredit to that part of the nation which upholds it as the Circus was to the Roman mob, and the bull-fights of Barcelona to the Spanish court and people.

In the eyes of the law every prize-fight is a misdemeanour, in which all who take part may be Munishable; and a conspiracy to promote which is in itself a legal crime. It must be possible to punish when the fight is over, even if the fight itself cannot be prevented. It would be very strauge if there were no means of reaching even those railway companies which knowingly and wilfully lend their assistance to the commission of the offence. All that seems to be required is that there should be some body of semi-official officers to watch all attempts to break the law, and to follow up afterwards in the pursuit of the most notorious law-breakers. A few thousand pounds would probably suffice to extinguish prize-fighting in England, if the money were spent in paying Society's officers and in putting them in communication with the police.

The scheme seems simple and feasible enough if some of our social philanthropists would actively bestir themselves. Until some vigorous measure of the kind is taken we shall be exposed to the intermittent fever of ruffianism, whenever some American boxer chooses to stake his money against an English rival, and to run uninterrupted train of breaches of the law at all times,—some ending in loss of life, some in injury to limb, all in brutality and degradation. If prize-fighting is not what we affirm, let it be legalized at once. If it is all that it is said to be, let the law be strictly kept; and as the law is habitually infringed, let us take steps to come to its assistance. It is a bad thing for a nation, says one of the wise men of past times, whenever bad laws are broken with impunity. It is a worse thing when a law so imperatively needed for the sake of humanity and of public decency is regularly treated with contempt and trampled under foot by the very scum and outcasts of society.

CAXTONIANA.

(From the Reader.)

Caxtoniana: a Series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Two Volumes. (Blackwood.)

In these handsome volumes Sir E. B. Lytton appears in a new light, creditably to his courage and to that sincere belief in his own genius which goes so far to redeem his countless affectations. It is a dangerous experiment for one accustomed to clothe his thoughts in an imaginative garment to address himself to plain understandings in simple words. Nearly everything that has hitherto constituted his strength must be discarded; he divests himself of many legitimate pleas to indulgence, and submits to conditions by which he need not have been bound. Few writers, we should have feared, would have borne this ordeal so ill as Sir E. B. Lytton, for few have taken such large advantage of the privileges conceded to the writer of fiction. Compared with the magnitude of his pretensions, the poverty of thought in his novels is really remarkable; reversing St. Paul's character of the early heretics, he is ever teaching, and never able to communicate truth. Magniloquence, calculated obscurity, false sentiment, and adjectives in capitals have hitherto constituted his stock-in-trade as a philosopher. At the same time, no one who had noted his immense industry and dexterous adaptation of his wares to the reigning taste could dispute his claim to such practical ability as might prompt him to dispense with the old theatrical and rhetorical devices when attempting a style of composition in which these could no longer be of service. We are pleased to see that Sir Edward has proved equal to the emergency, and has betaken himself to common sense with the alacrity of a War Office resorting to rifled guns, or other necessities of a new condition of warfare. Strange as it may appear, there is evidently much public-school art in the style of these essays as true eloquence. A certain air of falseness pervades them, but it is such as is inseparable from the efforts of a shallow man to think profoundly, and not prepense and deliberate affectation. There is no attempt to pass off words for things—the thoughts in these essays are quite interesting to the writer, and present the best fruits of his thinking in a very refined and elegant style. The admirers of Sir Edward's fictions will probably consider it a high compliment when we say that we greatly prefer him to Eugene Aram or Zanoni, and find him a more agreeable instructor when addressing himself to capacities less than ordinary. Good sense, culture, urbanity, are the frequent ornaments of his pages; we part from him in kindness, and with the assurance that the most uncompromising criticism can never bring him half so low as the fulsome eulogiums of parasites and the interested applause of the manufactures of political capital. In conclusion, our readers may be pleased to see the two or three specimens here vouchsafed of the rich store of anecdote which Sir E. Bulwer's long social experience must have enabled him to accumulate:—

I remember being told by a personage who was both a very popular writer and a very brilliant converser, that the poet Campbell reminded him of a Goldsmith—his conversation was so inferior to his fame. I could not deny it; for I had often met Campbell in general society, and his talk disappointed me. Three days afterwards, Campbell asked me to come and sup with him *tete-a-tete*. I did so. I went at ten o'clock. I stayed till dawn; and all my recollections of the most sparkling talk I have ever heard in drawing-rooms afford nothing to equal the riotous affluence of wit, of humour, of fancy, of genius, that the great lyrist poured forth in his wondrous monologue. Monologue it was; he had it all to himself.

The most winning player I ever knew was a good, but not a first-rate player, and, playing small stakes, though always the same stakes, he made a very handsome yearly income. He took up whist as a profession instead of the bar, saying ingenuously: "At the bar, if I devoted myself to it, I think I could make the same yearly sum with pains which at whist I make with pleasure. I prefer pleasure to pain when the reward is equal, and I choose whist."

I have heard that, when the late Mr. Kean was performing in some city of the United States, he came to the manager at the end of the third act and said, "I can't go on the stage again, sir, if the Pit keep its hands in its pockets. Such an audience would extinguish Etna." And the story saith that the manager made his appearance on the stage, and assured the audience that Mr. Kean, having been accustomed to audiences more demonstrative than was habitual to the severe intelligence of an assembly of American citizens, begged their attention to his disappointment, and, in short, that, if they did not applaud as Mr. Kean has been accustomed to be applauded they could not have the gratification of seeing Mr. Kean act as he had been accustomed to act. Of course the audience—though, no doubt, with an elated sneer at the British's vanity—were too much interested in giving him fair play to withhold any longer the loud demonstration of their pleasure when he did something to please them. As the fervour of the audience rose, so rose the genius of the actor, and the contagion of their own applause redoubled their enjoyment of the excellence it contributed to create.

Lord Melbourne, who in early life was somewhat predisposed towards cynical views of the world's standard of morality, said, after quitting office, "I am glad to have been First Minister, for I found that men are much better, much more honourable and sincere, than I had supposed them to be when I was in opposition."

In one instance only (we speak with diffidence) we have fancied Sir E. B. Lytton's historical knowledge at fault. He speaks of Julius Cæsar as the author of the famous phrase, 'Aut Cæsar aut nullus.' But surely it could not have originated till Cæsar had proved himself the precise opposite to "nullus." Whether used before he acquired his renown, or afterwards, it would have been equally devoid of sense in his mouth. We believe that it was the motto of a very different Cæsar—Cæsar Borgia.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Shipton, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Khandalla.

Seagrave, Lieutenant H. H., 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Khandalla.

Russell, Lieutenant L., 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Khandalla.

Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Arnold, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Dapoli.

Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Alibaugh and Roha.

Birdwood, Lieutenant J. F., Staff Corps, on duty, from Alibaugh.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Sweny, Captain L. C., 91st Regiment, to join, to England.

Purcell, Lieutenant H., Veteran Establishment, on duty, to Aden.

Mytton, Lieutenant F. C., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

Carr, Captain J. S., Police, on medical certificate, to England.

Carthew, Ensign C. A., 33rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Fraser, Deputy Inspector General of Horse Troops, Staff, on duty, to England.

Hebsley, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Khandalla.

Sinclair, Captain A. Y., 26th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1864.

Lieutenant F. L. Farquharson, H. M.'s 28th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign H. M.'s Service.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1864.

Under orders by the Secretary of State for India, the grant of a free passage to England will be withheld from European Pensioners who remain in India for more than one year after the date of their becoming pensioners.

Lieutenant Frederick Johnson Stubbs, having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1864.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Charles Buzzard, to be Conductor.

Serjeant Master Armourer and Acting Sub-Conductor Isaac William Rivett, to be Sub-Conductor.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1864.

Lieutenant F. C. Mytton, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Mekrow Canal, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Captain A. Y. Sinclair, H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. Woolchouse, Staff Corps, Quartermaster H. M.'s 12th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1864.

The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 7th November 1863, is published:—

"Consequent upon the receipt of your letters, dated 30th May last, and No. 93 A, dated 19th September, I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War, regarding the appointment of a trained Band Master as an additional Staff Serjeant on the strength of British Infantry Regiments.

I learn that such appointments are to be made to each Regiment of Infantry as the services of a proper trained Band Master can be obtained.

It was not known that such appointments had been made to Regiments serving in India, the necessary communication to me having been lost sight of and omitted to be made by the Secretary of State of War.

You will now recognise such appointments as have been already made, or as may be made from time to time be the War Office."

The promotion of Captain Charles Matthew Lewis, Staff Corps, is antedated to the 8th February 1863.

Captain J. S. Carr, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th January 1864.

Lieutenant C. E. Fisher, 95th Foot, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars, Poona.

Major J. Field, 6th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Judge Advocate General of the Army on the departure of Colonel Skinner on medical certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

56th Foot—Captain R. G. Cumming, from 16th January to 14th February 1864, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

NAVAL

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1864.

Under the authority of the Government of India, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is appointed *ex-officio* Marine Surgeon, with a salary of 200 Rupees a month.

The Marine Surgeon will perform the duties which heretofore belonged to the Port Surgeon, with exception of affording medical aid to the Officers and other uncovenanted servants of the Bombay Marine, who may reside elsewhere than at Colaba, and who are thus the official patients of the several Presidency Surgeons.

This arrangement has effect from 1st November 1863, the day following the abolition of the Port Surgeoncy.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 28th Jan. 1864.

Mr. C. Wakeford, 1st Class N. T. Engineer of the Floating Batteries, is to be directed to proceed to Kurrachee by the P. & O. N. Company's steamer which leaves after the arrival of the mail for the purpose of joining the Tug *Sind*.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1864.

Mr. A. B. Warden, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave for three months under Section XII, of the Civil Absentee Rules, commencing from 1st March next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with the sanction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to cancel, from the 1st instant, the remainder of the leave of absence granted to Mr. A. R. Scoble, Clerk of the Crown, from the 14th October last.

The Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur in charge of the Peint State is appointed Collector of Stamp Revenue in that territory.

Lieutenant G. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is allowed leave of absence for one month under Commutation Rules, with absentee Allowance.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to act as Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum during Mr. Goldfinch's absence on leave.

Mr. R. W. Hamilton to act as 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Officiating Civil Paymaster, is appointed a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay in the room of Mr. G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, who has resigned the office.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the languages mentioned opposite their names:—

Lieutenant A. Cathcart, Guzerathi.

Lieutenant G. Hancock, Guzerathi.

Mr. F. F. Williams, Marathi.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Financial Department, dated 8th January 1864.

Read the following letter from Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub, dated 1st December 1863, No. 5922.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2366, of the 28th October 1863, regarding the refusal of the Officiating Civil Paymaster to pass half the usual Deputation Allowance to Mr. R. G. Elsmie, Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan, on the ground that Mr. Elsmie was in charge of the current duties of the Commissionership of the Rawul Pindee Division.

In reply, I am desired to observe, that when an officer is ordered to officiate in an appointment, he is expected to undertake and discharge to the best of his ability all the duties that would be performed by a permanent incumbent; but when he is in addition charged with extra duties only, he is expected to do nothing beyond the most ordinary routine business. In the first case he is properly remunerated with acting Allowance, in the latter he is not; he is expected to do nothing beyond the most ordinary routine business. In the first case he is properly remunerated with acting Allowance, in the latter he is not; he is really not called upon to grant him any extra allowance on the score of any additional labour of any importance.

The only exception to this rule is the case of a Principal Sudder Ameen in charge of the current duties of the Collector's office, who is allowed, under the order of 31st March 1854, referred to in your letter, to draw half the usual Deputation Allowance, on the ground that officers in that rank and position are peculiarly entitled to some additional pecuniary consideration when temporarily entrusted with the important current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge.

Under this view, Mr. Elsmie's claim to half Deputation Allowance is inadmissible, but I am directed to convey sanction to it as a special case, on the grounds that the allowance was expected to be drawn when the rule was first laid down in the North-Western Provinces.

I am to add that when a Civil Paymaster finds that the practice of his Presidency with respect to Deputation or other allowances is at variance with the rule prescribed by the Government of India, he should follow that practice pending orders from this Government, which he should solicit as early as practicable.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
27	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Persian Gulf Jan. 15
28	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat Jan. 26.
	Startled Fawn	Plowett	Calcutta Jan. 1.
	Tropique	Barbe	Cardiff Aug. 23.
	Myrtle	Muir	Greenock Sept. 25.
	Anna Henderson	Biffe	Moulmein Dec. 24.

DEPARTURE.

JAN.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
28	Manchester (s)	Mitchell	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mrs. Gardner; and 144 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, J. G. Gribble, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, A. Parish, bound to China.

Steamer *Comorin*, Morrison, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.

Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.

Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1864.

London.

Star of India—3 cases sandries, Eldjee Jamsetjee.

St. Hilda—99 bags linseed, 148¼ cwt., Jaitha Jairaz; 200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 50 cases oilabunum, 111¼ cwt., Damjee Pursotum.

Malveen—151 packages munjeet, 180 cwt., Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 500 bags dry chilies, 563 cwt. 14 lb., Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 50 cases oilabanum, 109¼ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Liverpool.

Elisabeth Fry—120 bales cotton, 430 cwt., Hurriram Dewsunker; 55 bales cotton, 192¼ cwt., Lilladhur Vusunjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidas.

Royal Alfred—250 bales gall 250 cwt., Narron Dhowjee; 500 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., P. Chambers; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Tursy Nursy.

War Cloud—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Poliamus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dhunjee Jadewjee; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Lalljee Vuhibdass; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Vulubjee Jeatha; 475 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Premjee Gangjee; 235 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Canjee Dhunjee; 330 bales cotton, 1,155 cwt., Vulubhoy Maneeklall; 185 bales cotton, 647½ cwt., Monurjee Pranjeevun; 185 bales cotton, 647½ cwt., Curumchand Mooljee; 165 bales cotton, 577½ cwt., Lalljee Soonderjee.

Africa—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jarundass Khutarmull; 32 bales cotton, 118 cwt., Kessowjee Tulsidass; 11 bales semla leaves, 31 cwt., Sujee Hajee, Gungaram Mugaldas.

Mogul—300 bundles, coir yarn, 52½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

Clydesdale—465 bales cotton, 1,627½ cwt., Ramkerson Bapoojee: 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 450 bales, cotton, 1,575 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee.

Tallula—500 bundles, sunseed, 250 cwt., Ramchand Amoolruck.

Celestial Empire—385 bales cotton, 1,037½ cwt., Dhunrusy Virjee; 445 bales cotton, 1,557½ cwt., Hurridass Hemraz; 490 bales cotton, 1,810 cwt., Amerchund Verjee; 454 bales cotton, 100 cwt., Dhurumsy Nanjee.

Rhomer—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Golden Dream—400 bales cotton, 1,715 cwt., Sewjee Hurry; 365 bales cotton, 1,277½ cwt., Jathasunker Hurrisunker; 395 bales cotton 1,383½ cwt., Jugjeevun Luckmedass; 1 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Machudoe Rogers & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Harpar Mooljee.

Golden Empire—510 bundles coir yarn, 105 cwt., Kessowdass Gowridass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

Queen of Australia—55 bales cotton, 192 cwt., Roper Price & Co.

Eagle (Captain Murphy)—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Pemchund Roychund; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Poonay Velljee & Co.

Pegasus—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Pundonjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Queen of the Sea—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Muthoodass Ynsunjee.

Jolana—175 bags, linseed, 262½ cwt., Sudasew Murtin.

Rechnagore—100 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. and N. Naushboy.

Coromandel—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Bhugwandass Hurruckchund.

Eagle (C. Cuthbert)—424 bags linseed, 186 cwt., Roysee Hurpar.

City of Delhi—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.

Kildare—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy; 24 bales wool, 72 cwt., Gellaboy Khanbhoy.

Stuart—126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Nugindass Pemchund.

Slieve Donard—135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Tursy Mursy.

Trenton—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

Melbourne.

Steamer *Ocissa*—1 case old apparels, James Dickson.

Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo*—2 cases samples of coffee seeds, and real pearls, James Dickson.

Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*—32 cases medicine, James Dickson.

Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*—1 case specie, James Dickson.

Falmouth.

Charlotte—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Peel Cassels & Co.

Havre.

Cid—131 bales cotton, 458½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneeklall.

Alaya—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nurpul Mooljee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa*—1 box dollars, S. and D. Byramjee Futtakia; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lb. each, Pemabhoy Hemchund; 1 case real pearls, James Dickson.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Colerson, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
488 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 20)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.R. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1090 Stainboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
633 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott &

		Grey Mulls.			
400	„	40 in, 20 yd, 4 lb. 8 oz.		3 11	6
		T Cloths.			
400	„	30 in, 24 yd, 4 lb. 8 oz.		5 12	0
900	„	39 in, 24 yd, 4 „		5 8	0
1300	„	20 in, 24 yd, 6 „		8 8	0
2000	„	30 in, 24 yd, 5 „		7 13	0
1000	„	30 in, 24 yd, 6 „		8 0	0
1000	„	30 in, 24 yd, 7 „		9 2	0
		T Red Cambrics.			
300	„	45 in, 24 yd,		12 0	0
		T Red Dimities.			
350	„	24 in, 28 yd,		6 14	0
		Yarns.			
20 Bales Water 30 No.			As. 26	per lb.	
30	„	Do. 30 No.	26½	„	
		T. Red Mulls.			
1500	„	40 in,	5 10	0	
1000	„	40 in,	5 10	0	
500	„	40 in,	5 11	0	
		T. Red Dresses.			
2000	„	32 in, 1 lb. 4 oz.	0 8	0	
1000	„	40 in, 1 12	0 10	6	
1500	„	45 in, 2 6	1 3	6	
500	„	45 in,	2 6	6	
		Metals.			
140 Cwt. Braziers Copper			Rs. 65	0	0 per cwt.
45	„	Do.	65	0	0 „
1000	„	Do. to arrive	62	8	0 „
400	„	Do. to arrive	61	8	0 „
400	„	Do. landed inferior	55	0	0 „
2000 Bundles Square Nail Rod Iron			25	8	0 per cwt.
250 Candies, Iron British Bar			at Rs. 28	6	0 p.cwt.
250	„	Do.	28	12	0 „
200	„	Do.	29	0	0 „
40	„	Do.	29	8	0 „
500	„	Do.	30	0	0 „
1000 Cwt. Spelter Foreign			10	4	0 „
1000	„	Lead Pig	12	0	0 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has been firm throughout the fortnight at an advance of Rs. 15 to 20 per candy on old Cotton, while new Oomrawattee has advanced Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, and new Dholleras for April delivery Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. The chief transactions are in Oomrawattee, the new crop of which is now arriving freely and turning out of superior quality. Dharwar Ginned has also been in good demand while Dholleras has been dealt in only to a small extent, the supply being nearly exhausted. It must be remembered that the reported transactions by no means show the amount of business going forward, as the bulk of shipments consists of up-country purchases on native account, the Cotton not being placed on the market here at all. Thus the reported transactions amount to only about 4,500 candies or 9,000 bales while the clearances of the fortnight are no less than 44,350 bales.

The following are the transactions :—to day's quotations will be found in the Prices Current column.

75	Candies, Old Dholleras	Rs.	570
25	Do.		588
250	„ Do.		598
50	Do.		623
100	„ Dharwar Gind		630
500	„ Do.		646
50	Do.		646½
50	Candies, New Oomrawattee		620 ready.
25	„ Do.		620
200	„ Do.		616 without selection
500	„ Do.		623 ready.
50	Do.		630 „
100	„ Do.		632 „
200	„ Do.		633 „
200	„ Do.		633 „
100	„ Do.		655 „
125	„ Do.		648½ „
25	„ Do.		645 „
800	„ Do.		642 „
50	Do. Akote		623 „
100	„ Do.		630-633
50	„ Do. do.		651
50	„ New Hingunghatt		600

SEEDS.—Both in Rapeseed and Linseed a considerable recovery has taken place from the lowest point, the advance in the former being 8 to 10 as. and in the latter 4 to 5 as. per cwt. Advices from England are now more favourable, and the enquiry is fair. Transactions are as follows :—

3000	Cwt.	Linseed	Rs. 6 2	per Cwt.
2000	„	do.	„ 6 4	
3200	„	do.	„ 6 2	
10000	„	do.	„ 6 3 to Rs. 6 4	
5000	„	Imperial	„ 5 4 to Rs. 5 8	
7000	„	do.	„ 5 6 to Rs. 5 8	

WOOL.—No transactions are reported and prices are nominally Rs. 10 lower.

COFFEE.—Sales of 1,000 cwt. Malabar are reported at Rs. 9 10 to Rs. 11 per maund according to quality. In Mocha there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

This portion of the year is usually characterised by extreme dullness in shipping operations. It is the period when the old stocks of cotton are exhausted, and there is naturally a paucity of employment for vessels. Moreover the advices lately received from England have had a disheartening influence on the ... of ballast vessels are ... up to this port from ... hich has had the effect ... our market. The new ... oming in in about six ... y is expected; but if ... railway rates depend ... be hereafter received ... demand for some time past has been speculative which has broken down, and rates have assumed a decided downward tendency. Going ships have been filled up at £3-15-0 per ton, but from vessels only recently commenced to load rates have receded to £3-7-6 without leading to an increased enquiry, and for vessels to load in March and April offers to accept £3-10-0 have not led to much business.

For London.—Last report advised the market as being in a most unsatisfactory state, and it would be some relief to be able to vary the old statement by announcing there is an improved feeling abroad, but owing to the want of demand rates have daily declined, and the large engagements for seeds reported last month have turned out to be speculative, and Consignees being unable to proceed with the loading of their vessels have been employed reletting tonnage on shippers account, and rates which were last mail quoted at £3-10-0 have declined to £2-0-0 while cotton and other measurement cargo have not been obtainable in large quantities at any rates.

Two large vessels have been charte red to load seeds for America, and there were one or two cargoes offering for the same destination in the early part of the fortnight, but the advance in the price of seeds since these charters were effected, and the disinclination of British vessels to accept this employment has stopped the demand. There is a large trade being done by small steamers running between Kurrachee and Surat and the Malabar Coast, and one Company recently formed it is stated has in a few months earned sufficient to pay a dividend equal to 26 per cent. per annum; but there are not enough vessels employed in the trade to supply the demand, and any steamers of moderate size and light draught of water are likely to find remunerative employment in our coasting trade for a long time to come.

The following list of settlements taken from the Freight Circular of Blay and Mackintosh will best illustrate the business that has been done :—

For London.—Gosforth, 810 tons, troops at £26 for healthy men £29 for Invalids; *Star of India*, 1,094 tons, troops to embark from Kurrachee at £34 for Invalids £37 men in health; *Waimer Castle*, 1,054 tons, troops from Kurrachee at £31 and £34.

For Liverpool.—City of Agra, 1,073 tons, part cargo cotton at £3-15-0; *Confidence*, 850 tons, cargo cotton at £3-12-6 and £3-10-0; *Forest Rights*, 1,184 tons, full cargo cotton at £3-12-6; *Kildare*, 833 tons, part cargo cotton at £3-10-0; *Tullula*, 576 tons; part cargo cotton, terms unknown; *War Cloud*, 1,131 tons, a quantity of oil at £4-0-0; *Bulwark*, 1,382 tons, half cargo cotton at £3-12-6.

For Havre.—Cid, 618 tons, full cargo sugar at 80 francs, cotton at francs 115.

For New York.—Inconstant, 1,196 tons, cargo seeds and measurement Goods at £3-10-0; *T. E. Lemon*, 1,063 tons, same cargo at £4-5-0.

Channel for Orders.—Charlotte, 499 tons, cargo of cotton, at £4-5-0 for the United Kingdom, or £4-12-6 for the Continent.

Cockin.—Zarrah, 387 tons, cargo oil and measurement for London at £4-10-0; *Gloucester*, 509 tons, same cargo at £4-5-0 also for London.

Calcutta.—Jumseljee Jeejeebhoy, 699 tons, piece goods, &c., at Rs. 8 per ton.

Current quotations are :

For Liverpool.	Cotton	£3	5 0	to £3	15 0
	Seeds	„	1 15 0	to	2 0 0
For London.	Cotton	„	3 5 0	to	3 10 0
	Seeds	„	2 0 0	to	2 5 0
China. Clyde. Hull.	} Nominal.				

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

During the past fortnight we have had a very much easier market. Discounts have been given on first class paper as low as seven per cent for thirty days, and supplies of specie are still being received from various quarters, the incoming Mail bringing it is understood about one crore and a quarter of Silver.

Our England we have had a considerable fall since our last. Rates opened for the Mail at about 2s. 1 1/16d. for Bank Bills, and little fluctuation has taken place in the fortnight, rates closing at 2s. 1 5/16d. for Documents, 2s. 1 3/16d. for Credit Bills, and 2s. 1d. to 3s. 1 1/16d. for Bank paper.

On China there has not been much business done, but the little that has been closed is at a still further advance, Bank paper being at 226 per 100 Dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We have had little business in Government Securities, but any transactions that had been made have been at a considerable advance, and our closing prices show a rise of about four per cent. in the fortnight. The closing prices are for

Five-and-a-half	113
Five	106
Four	96 to 96½

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. T. F. GRAY, Esq. W. F. STEARNS, Esq. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq. KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ On demand „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand			2s. 1d. „
Circular Notes			1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The money will be returned can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	1	do.	2s. 0d. „
„	On demand		1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months.....3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branch's and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a requittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બૂમબાઈ ત્રડેડીગ એન્ડ બેંકીગ આસોસ્યેશન (બી મીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSEERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDMUMJEE, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed 1 at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decree of 27th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	fcs.	2.99 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„	2.54	„
On Demand	„	2.49	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDMUMJEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ „ 6	4	„
„ „ 12	5	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay out, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 5 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FORBES BARBRING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORT RUTTER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
„ „ „ „	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland.....	On demand..		2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland.....			

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* respectively payable *in Gold Coin only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so requested, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½ do.
do.	6	do.	5 do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do.
do.	3	do.	4 do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand „ 1s. 11½d. „
Do. Scotland „ 1s. 11½d. „
Do. Ireland „

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand		2 per ct. per annum
Do.	3 months sight	3 „
Do.	6 „	4 „
Do.	12 „	5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	0¾d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	0¾d. „
3 „		2s.	0¾d. „
2 „		2s.	0¾d. „
1 „		2s.	0¾d. „
On Demand		1s.	11½d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charges, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,500 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinn